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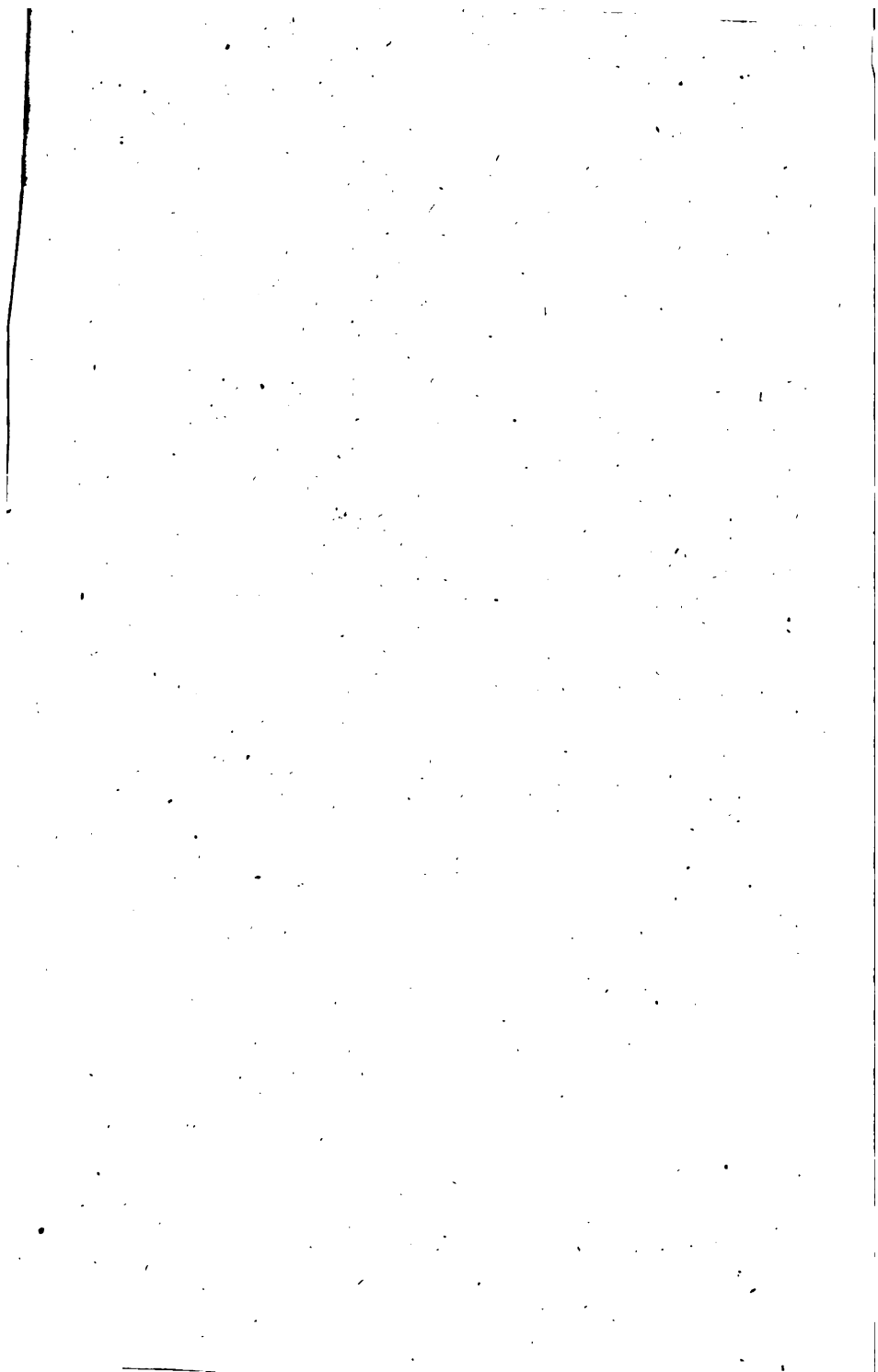
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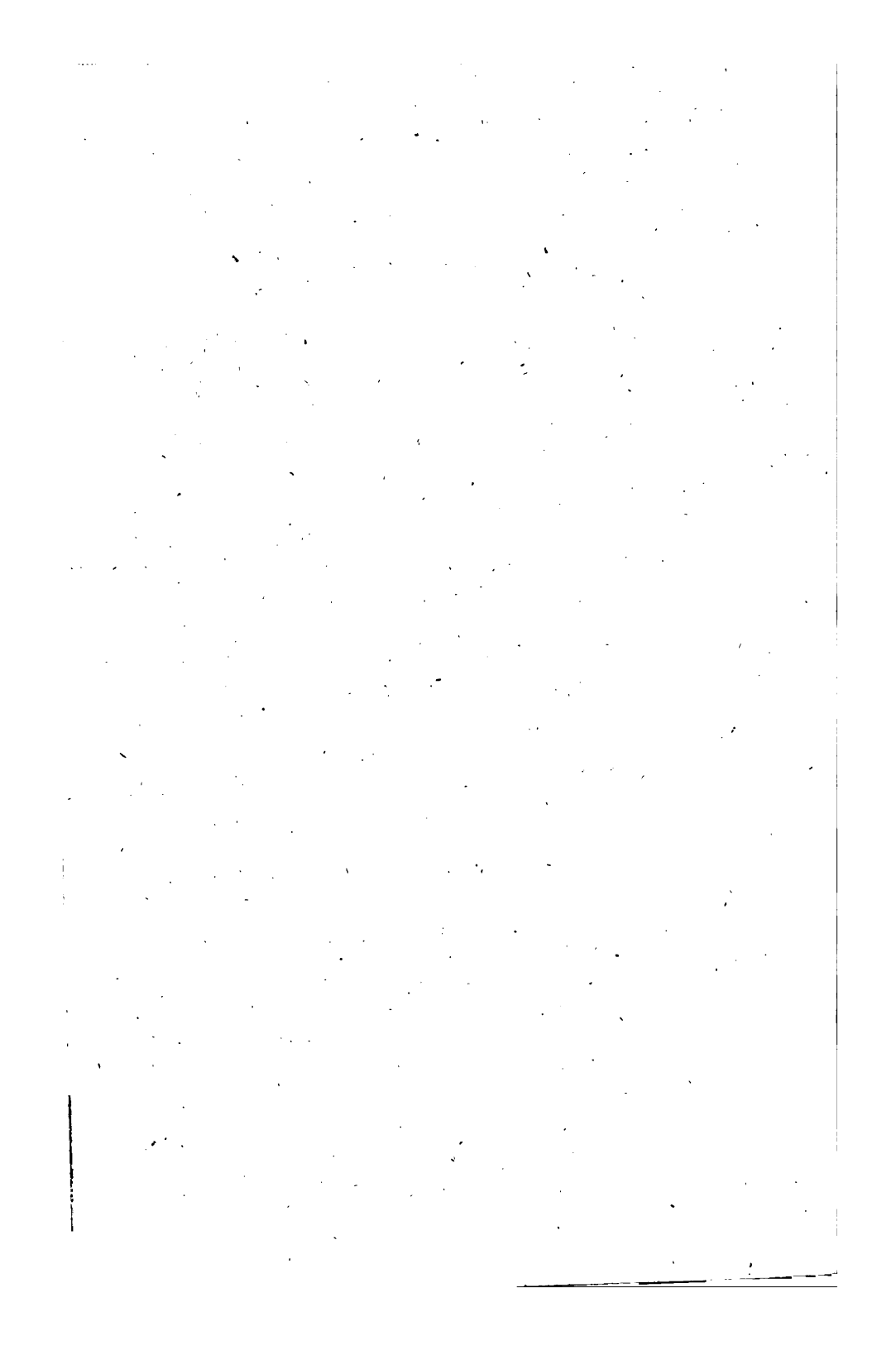
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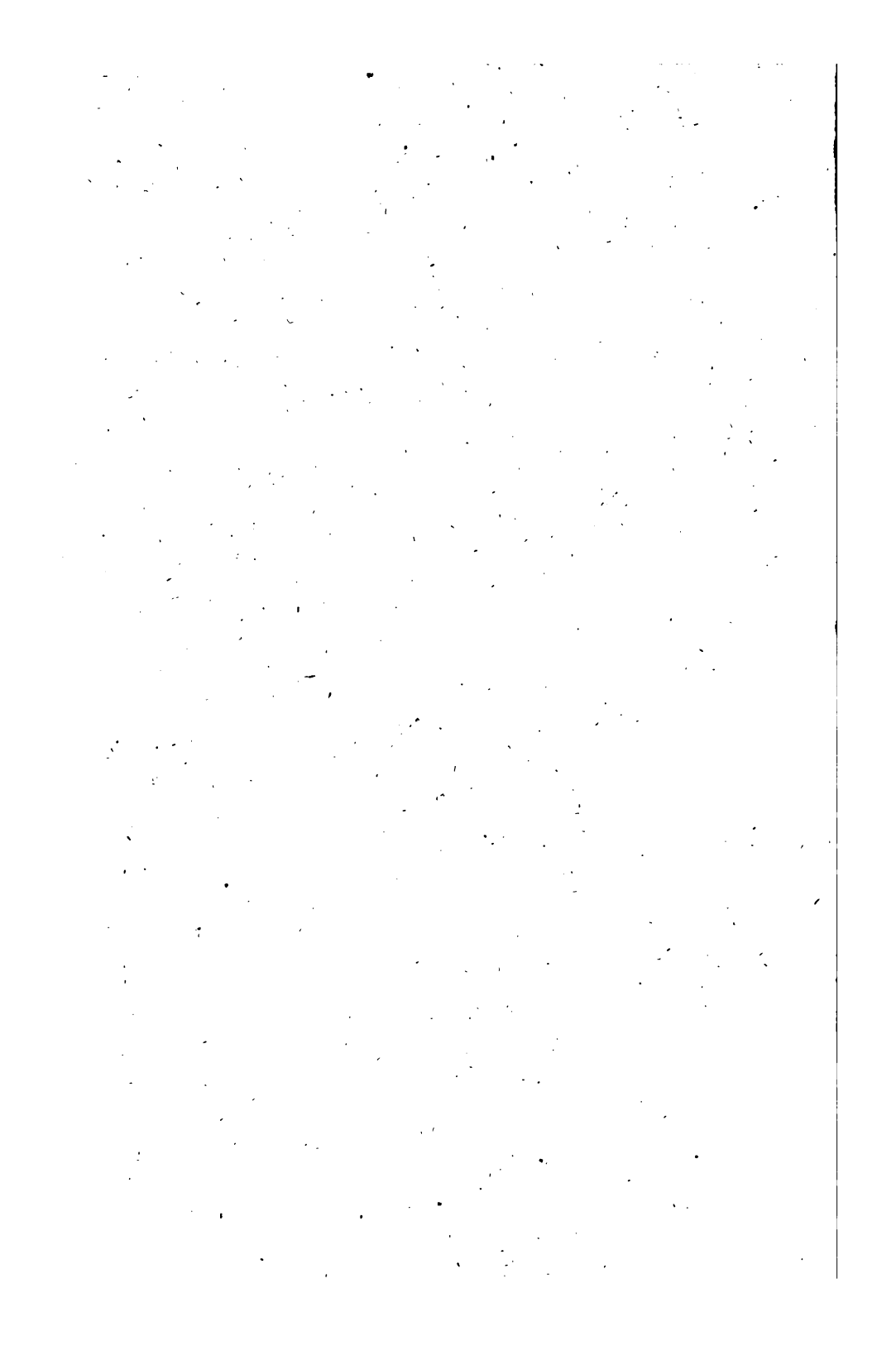












Scotland A 2
SERMON

Preach'd to the PEOPLE,

AT THE

Mercat-Cross

OF

Edinburgh;



On the Subject of the *Union*.

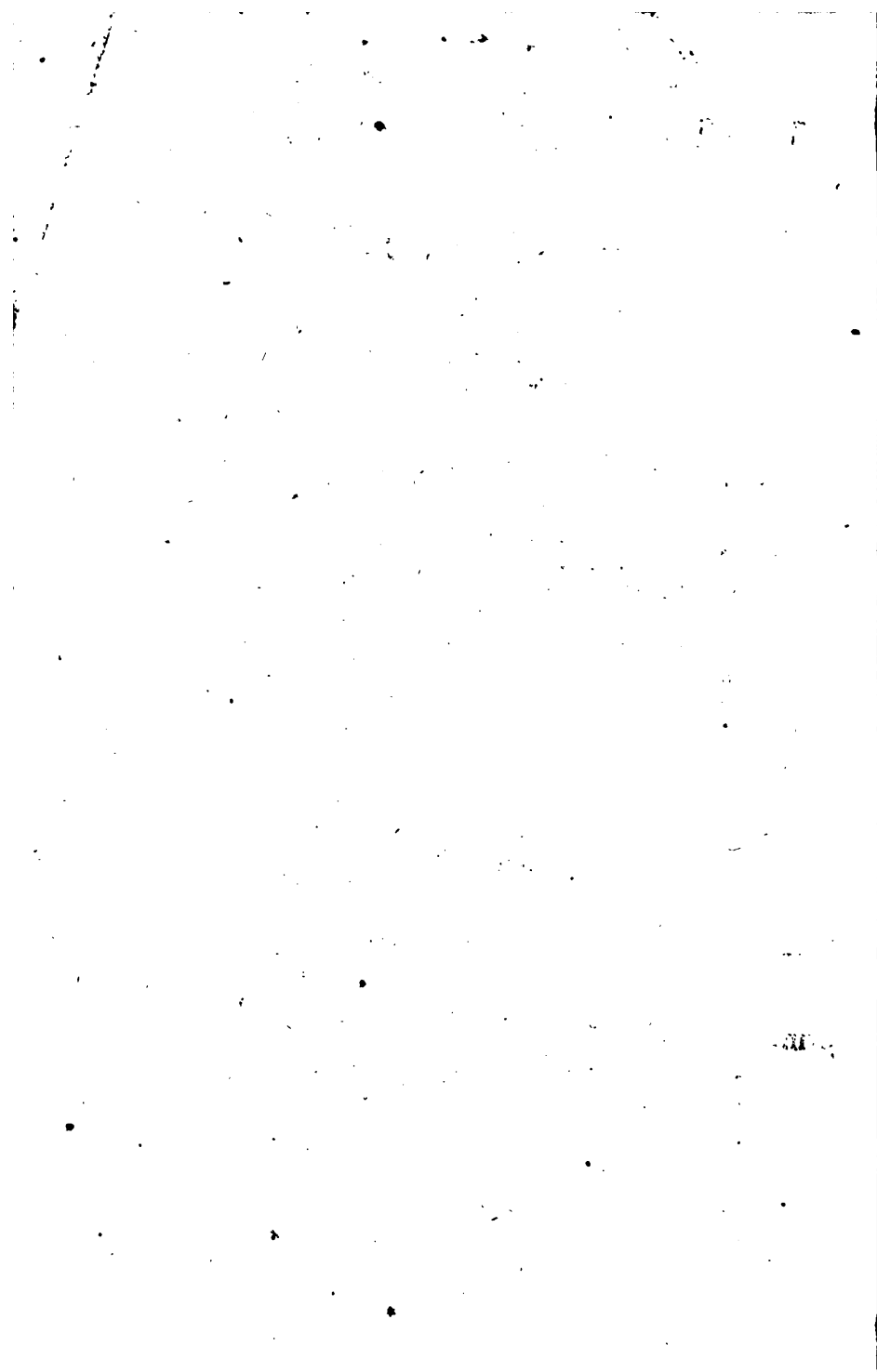
Ecclesiasticus, Chap. X. Ver. 27.

*Better is he that Laboureth and aboundeth in all
Things, than he that boasteth himself and want-
eth Bread.*

L O N D O N,

Re-printed for *Andrew Bell* at the Cross-Keys
and Bible in Cornhill. 1707.

Price Two Pence.



Ecclesiasticus, Chap. X. Ver. 27.

Better is he that Laboureth and aboundeth in all Things, than he that boasteth himself and wanteth Bread.

DEarly Beloved Country-Men and Fellow-Citizens, suffer me to stop you a little in the furious Carreer of your Passion, to hear a few Words of sober and unprejudiced Reason; I hope they will not be the less grateful, if I accost you in that manner of Rhetorick, which your Ears are most accustomed to: I have chosen an Apocryphal Text, because my Subject is not Sacred, but Secular, but if it has not the Stamp of Divine Inspiration, it is taken from a Book, which of all that are not Canonical, contains the most sublime, most useful, and most approved Maxims of Wisdom, whether private, OEconomical or Political; and as all Wisdom and Truth cometh from God, in that Sense my Text may be said to be of divine Authority.

Dearly beloved Country-Men, a Generous, Powerful and Victorious Nation invites you to an intimate Union with themselves, a Nation whose Laws are more Just, whose Government is more Mild, whose People are more Free, Easy and Happy, than any other in *Europe*: A Nation who by their Wealth, Wisdom and Valour, have broke the most formidable Power that ever threatned *Christendom*: To whose victorious Arms even you your selves owe your present Security: This Nation, I say, invites you to a Co-partnership of all the Advantages they now enjoy, or may reasonably hope for: A gracious Queen of the ancient Line of our own Monarchs, desires nothing more than that the People from whom she

deives her Blood, should enjoy the same Liberty and Plenty with others whom Providence has called Her to Govern. It might justly have been expected, that such a generous Propofal would have been welcom'd with the univerfal Acclamations of all Ranks and Degrees of People; instead of that you have received it with Riots, Mobs, and Tumults; If the Offer had not been profitable, it was at least civil, and deserv'd a friendly Reception, and a courteous Answer: A Treaty that was enter'd into at the desire of your own Parliament, as well as that of your Neighbours, and carried on by the Authority of the common Sovereign of both; such a Treaty, I say, was a matter of that weight as made it a very unfit Subject for the Judgment (much more for the Scorn and Contempt) of Boys, Apprentices, and Tradesmen: But since the transcendent Wisdom of your Leaders have thought otherways, let me beseech you in the words of my Author, *Eccles. 11. 7. Blame not before thou hast examined the Truth, understand first and then rebuke*: To enable you in some measure to make such an Enquiry, I have chosen the words of my Text, *Better is he that laboureth and aboundeth in all Things, than he that boasteth himself and wanteth Bread.*

From the words you may observe a very intimate Conjunction betwixt three dismal Companions, *Pride, Poverty, and Idleness*; this is a worse Union a great deal than that which we are to discourse of at present, these three love extreemly to keep Company, and I could never guess for what Reason, unless it be to teaze and vex one another: *Poverty* does what she can to starve *Pride*, and *Pride* eats out the Heart, Blood, and Guts of *Poverty*, and *Laziness* will not stir an Inch to relieve either: That these three fatal Sisters may not only be separated, but eternally banish'd this Kingdom, it shall be the Subject of my following Discourse to show, that it's better to encrease our Trade, Manufacture, and Riches, by an Union with *England*, than to boast of our Sovereignty, and starve: *For better is he that Laboureth and aboundeth in all Things, than he that boasteth himself and wanteth Bread.*

And

And here indeed it must be prov'd, that an Union with *England* will encrease our Trade, and Manufacture : in order to which, I will ask the greatest Zealot against the Union, a few Questions, and let him answer me if he can. Whether the great Difference betwixt the Wealth of *Scotland* and *England* is entirely owing to the natural Advantages of *England*, as of Fruitfulness of Soil, Situation, &c. Or, if it does not in some measure proceed from political Causes? *Scotland* is equal at least in Extent to a Third of *England*, its People more healthful, more prolifick, and more temperate; why has *England* then seven times the Number of People? Every Acre in *Scotland* is not barren, nor every Acre in *England* fruitful, how comes it then that *England* has fifty times the Riches of *Scotland*? For example, why does *Oxfordshire*, not so big as *Fife*, pay to a Land-Tax, near as much as all *Scotland*? Are there not many places on each side the Firth of *Forth*, which exceed the Town of *Newcastle*, in Soil, Situation, Products Natural and Artificial: How comes it to pass then that the Town of *Newcastle* has more Trade, more rich Merchants, and pays more Customs than all the Towns in *Scotland* put together? It is plain, these great Differences do not proceed merely from natural, but likewise from Political Causes; nay, it's easy to assign a piece of *England* equal in extent, much inferior in the Gifts of Nature to some part of *Scotland*, and yet Triple in Value. I know *Wales* is brought by some as an Instance to prove that an Union will not encrease the Trade and Riches of a Mountainous Country, that their Condition is not bettered by an Union with *England*: To this I answer, that the matter of Fact is false: If the Objection has any Strength, it ought to prove, that *Wales* would not be the worse to be deprived of the Benefit of the Trade of *England*: a Paradox too sublime for any *Welsh-Man*, but most obvious to the Elevated Understandings of some of our worthy Patriots. 2dly. I say, the Comparison is not fairly stated betwixt the worst part of *England*, and the best of *Scotland*, *Wales* in many places does not exceed the *Highlands* of *Scotland*, in any thing

thing except the height of the Mountains; But setting aside all these things, let us state the Comparison. The Twelve very small Counties of *Wales* contain 917 Parishes, 58 Market-Towns, 316000 People, and pay 43752 *lib. sterl.* to the Land-Tax, which shows they are almost equal to half the Number of People in *Scotland*, and pay near as much Taxes as the whole. And it's known, that *Wales* is more under-Rated in their Taxes, and easier in the Excise than *Scotland*: Thus you see it would be hard to find 12 of the richest Counties in *Scotland* to compare with an equal Number and less Extent of the worst in *England*, which is, as I said, a Demonstration that the Riches of *England* is the Effect of Policy as much as of Nature: And is it not as plain, that the Protection of the same Laws, the Influence of the same Government, the Partnership of the same Plantations, and of all other Privileges, Foreign and Domestick, will much better the Condition of *Scotland*. There is hardly any subject of Trade of the Growth of *England*, which we are totally deprived of; and we have one Peculiar, which kind Providence and Nature has afforded us, tho we never had the Grace nor Industry to make use of it; I mean our Fish; thus we starve with that Commodity at our doors, from which our Neighbours the *Dutch* draw the very Foundations of their Wealth and Maritime Power. Will you then still be fond of that ill Government and Management which even deprives you of the Provision that Indulgent Nature has thrown into your Mouths. But some will say, Has not our Convention of Burrows Chosen Men, skill'd in the deepest Mysteries of Trade, of eminent Abilities and greater Integrity? Have not they told us, that the Trade of *England* is *Unsupportable*, that is, *Intollerable, not to be endured*; which is as much as if they had said, We have not Grandeur of Soul to support so great Wealth and Prosperity: We must be contented to live like Pedlers, whilst *English* Merchants live like Princes? *Where is now your Pride? Where is now your Boasting?* But say you again, the same Convention of Burrows, not less skilled in Politicks than in Trade, have told us
that

that the Trade of *England* is precarious. It is hard to answer all the unreasonable Fears and Jealousies of People. Has *Wales* since their Union, ever complained of the Breach of one Article? Is there any one Privilege that an *Englishman* enjoys, which a *Welshman* is deprived of? Do all the other Counties unite to oppress *Yorkshire*? There are indeed some Inequalities of Taxes amongst themselves, wherein they have thought fit not to depart from a Rule once establish'd; But this is so far from being a Discouragement to *Scotland*, that 'tis their greatest Security, it shows how unwilling and uncapable a Parliament is, to recede from *Quota's* already settled, tho unequal: Besides, Matters in a free Government never go with that Unanimity, as in a *British* Parliament will Parties ever be so unequally trim'd, that it will not be in the Power of a lesser Number than the *Scots* Members to cast the Ballance; and, if necessary, so to preserve themselves from Oppression; and 'tis highly probable, that the Party of the *North*, and *West*, who are under-tax'd, after an Union will be much strengthn'd. I shall add no more on this Head, but that *England* has oppressed *Scotland* ten times more, since the Union of the Two Crowns, than ever they will be able to do after the Union of the Two Parliaments. But says the same Ingenious Convention, to show their Skill in Political Arithmetick, the Taxes of *England* are *Unsupportable*; To this I answer, That it was hardly ever known, that a Nation was afraid of high Customs upon their Import and Consumption; when did that ever ruin any People? That is just as if a Man should complain that he could not be rich, because he has not leave to spend his Money: Or that he will not accept of a Lairdship, for fear of paying two Months Cess. With those intolerable Customs the *English* Merchants live higher, and acquire much greater Riches than ours do. As for the Land-Tax, it can hardly ever be higher, and will be often nothing, or much lower than what we now pay. Indeed the Encrease of Trade will be attended with an Encrease of Excise, and the Benefit of the one will be much greater than the Damage of the other;

other ; but then the Effect will not exceed the Cause, with this Advantage, that all that is raised by the Publick beyond the present Sum, by the *Articles of the Treaty*, is to remain in the Country : If after all you should want Money to pay your Taxes, I can propose no better Expedient than that of the Gospel, *Launch out into the Deep, and let down your Nets*, and you may fetch your Tribute-Money out of your Fishes; for after an Union you will have Stock to employ your People to catch them, and Vent for them when they are catch'd.

Another Objection is, *That an Union with England will draw our People out of Scotland, to the Metropolis of the Government, and to the Plantations*: To which I answer, That after an Union there are many Reasons and Inducements for our People to stay at home, that do not subsist in the present State, but not any one (saving their Attendance in the *British* Parliament) to draw them abroad. How many People at present leave their Country for want of Employment, I may say for want of Bread, is evident to every body that knows either *Scotland*, or other Countries where multitudes of *Scots* are to be met with : Nay, I appeal to every Family in the Kingdom, if they have not Relations abroad, some where or another; and this is the chief Cause why *Scotland*, notwithstanding the Health, Temperance and Fruitfulness of the Inhabitants, is underpeopled : Now is it not extremely probable that the Encrease of Trade would employ and keep many at home, that are now forc'd to seek their Bread in Foreign Countries, and not only so, but when the Restraint of the Laws of Trade is taken off, the Cheapness of Living and Manufacture will invite People from other Parts into *Scotland*; particularly the *Scots* who are now settled in the *West-Indies*, would chuse to purchase and establish their Families in their own Country, not being any more restrained by Acts of Navigation, from the returning their Effects thither. 2dly. If any *Scotsman* at present has a mind to settle in *England*, the minute he sets his Foot on *English* Ground, he has the Privileges of an *Englishman* : What then can intice him to leave his own Country

try after an Union, more than before? I should imagine he would be less tempted to do so, because he can then have the same Privileges of Trade, and all other Immunities in staying at Home, which now he cannot have without going into *England*. If you say, that after an Union, his access to Preferment in the Publick Stations of the Government, and consequently his Temptations to go to *London*, will be greater? That is an advantage, for then he goes to get an Estate, and not to spend one; and he will readily Purchase in his own Country. If our Gentry and Nobility have a mind to spend their Estates at *London*, I know no Law at present that restrains them, only Necessity which has no Law: That indeed after an Union may be less. Many of our Nobility and Gentry are now continually at *London*, a few to Govern, some to Oppress, many to Complain, and all for Strife and Contention: And suppose by their Attendance on a *British* Parliament, the Number of those should be doubled, *Scotland* gets little by an Union, if it is not able to discharge the Expence of Thirty Noblemen and Gentlemen, at the rate of 2000 *l. Sterl.* a Man, and perhaps the Times may not be so hard, but some of them will carry more down than they brought up.

Thus, I think, I have fully Answered this Objection, which is so far from being of any weight, that I must entreat you, by the Kindness, and natural Affection, you bear to your dear Children, and Relations; by the Comfort of their Society, and having them established amongst your selves, in a flourishing Condition; by the Casualties and Dangers, and by the unfortunate and fatal End, which their strowling into foreign Countries often exposes them to: By all these moving Arguments, I beseech you to Embrace so fair an Opportunity of making them and your selves Happy for Ages to come: for as the wise Man says, *Eccl.* 29. and 24. *It is a miserable life to go from House to House, for where thou art a Stranger thou dar'st not open thy Mouth; thou shalt Entertain and Feast and have no Thanks: Moreover thou shalt hear bitter Words, these things are grievous to a Man of Under standing.* Thus I have gone through
my

my first Head, and have prov'd that the Sun shines at Noon-day, and I call the same Sun to Witness against your matchless Ignorance, and Stupidity, if you reject so favourable an offer of *Liberty, Peace and Plenty*.

I proceed now to the second Part of my Text, which is, your boasting of your *Sovereignty*, *must we loose that? must we be no more a Kingdom?* In the first place, I would ask any reasonable Man, Do we lose our Sovereignty in any other Sense, than *England* does? Is there not a new Title, new Seal, new Arms, and the same changes for them as for us: *For I take an Incorporating Union to be, as if two pieces of Mettal, were melted down into one Mass, neither can be said to retain its former Form or Substance, as it did before the mixture.* We can never be so unreasonable as to pretend to an equal Number of Representatives in a *British* Parliament, when two Nations joyn in a common Assembly, the most Powerful and most Numerous, *will still* be the most Powerful and most Numerous; whatever Mettal exceeded before the Mixture, the same will exceed in the Mass. It is impossible to change the Nature of Things. According to this way of reasoning, it is not only impossible for *Scotland* ever to Unite with *England*, but for any lesser Nation ever to Unite with a greater: Why is it more Dishonourable for *Scotland* to Unite with *England*, than it is for *England* to Unite with *Scotland*? What is it that *Scotland* loses? The Country, the People are not Annihilated, nor does an Union cause that all the worthy Deeds, that have been done at any time by the *Scots* Nation, or *Scotsmen*, are forgot. A *Welshman* would take it very unkindly, if we should tell him that by this Union with *England*, he has sully'd the Glory and Antiquity of the ancient *British* Race. None can have a greater value for the noble Atchievements and Honour of our Ancestors, than I have: But as for our Independency, so much boasted of, tho it be most certainly true in it self, and undeniable in Law, as well as justifiable from History, yet at present, it is in effect only Precarious, Imaginary, and Fantastical; and is no more than the Privilege to be Govern'd by a Ministry under Foreign Influence; which I say

say not to insinuate the least Reflection on our present Ministry, who have had the Honour to Act a great part, in putting an end to a Grievance so much complain'd of, a Blessing perhaps in vain to be expected or lookt for at another time. Can any Man be so destitute of common Sense, as to think his *Liberty and Property*, more safely and more honourably lodg'd in such Hands, than in those of a *British* Parliament? Now in lieu of this titular Sovereignty, and imaginary Independency, by an Union you acquire true and solid Power and Dominion, to have Sixty Members in a *British* Parliament; the twelfth share of disposing of 600000*l.* of Money, which is the same with the sole Power of disposing of 500000; to have your Fleets and Armies Conquering Abroad: The Arbitration of the Affairs of *Europe*: Your selves Represented in Foreign Courts, and Assemblies. When had Sixty *Scotsmen* Affairs of that Importance laid before them? To have your Nobility Peers of *Great-Britain*, with their Persons and Reputations Sacred over the Island: and their Lives only subject to the Inquest of a *British* House of Lords: To have your Quota of the most eminent Posts of the Government of *Great-Britain*; are not these things Substantial, Power and Dominion, preferable to the Trifles you now enjoy, besides that the value even of those will be encreased, and is it not more eligible to have such a share, both of the Government of your selves, and of *England*, than to be managed by Favourites, often contrary to your most apparent Int'rests.

But all these Advantages may be obtain'd by a Federal Union, some say; it is an amazing thing, to consider how People are Banter'd out of their Common Sense, with meer Names and Chimera's. To avoid Multiplicity of Words, by a Federal Union, I suppose is meant that the *English* should Barter their Trade, for our Settling of their Successor. I would desire any Man who thinks such a Bargain feazable, to make the following Reflections. In any Vote that ever past yet in *Scotland* against the Settling the Succession, whether he thinks that *England* could not Purchase the Majority of that Difference, at a cheaper Rate,

Rate, than the Liberty of their Trade and Plantations? Let them ask the Consciences of those who Voted against the Settlement of the Succession, if the hopes of a Fœderal Union was the Motive that induc'd them to do so? Let them ask those that Voted for it, if they will Vote so no more, till they have obtain'd it? To shew how unsincerely they deal, who make this their Pretence. Many of these Gentlemen will be contented to Settle the Succession on any Terms. But *2dly*. Where is there such a Fœderal Union betwixt two Nations, without a common Assembly? The Confederated Provinces, and the Confederated Cantons have one, where the Representatives of all the particular Bodies meet. *3dly*. Can any Man believe that the *English* will maintain Plantations, garrison them, and defend them with their Fleets and Armies, to let the *Scots* who are at none of these charges, reap the Profit of the Trade? Will they establish Customs and Duties, as the Rule of their Export Abroad, and Consumption at Home, and suffer the *Scots* to trade without any Rule of Customs, or no Customs, high or low, as they please? If they would do this, it were no hard matter to have the Monopoly of their Trade. This were a most precious Jewel indeed, and very well worth contending for. But if such a Concession should be thought unreasonable, I would desire in the next place to know, how a common Expence in Maintaining and Providing for Forts, Plantations and Factories, can be carried on without a common Treasury and Government. *And Lastly*, If the *English* should allow us such a Privilege, can we be secure of it, without we have our Representatives in their Parliament to take care of our Interest? And can any Man of Sense think, that we should be more unsecure of our Privileges, when we have Members in their Assembly, than when we have none? When we are *Domesticks*, than when we are *Strangers*? In the former case, nothing destroys our Privileges but what dissolves the Union: For it is hardly possible to conceive, that all the other Counties should Unite to hinder a *Yorkshire* Man to trade to the Plantations, when the Riches he acquires by his Trade goes to the Support of the Government, of which they them-

themselves are Members. In the case of one Nation, and one People, it is indifferent to the Supreme Power, in what part of *Great-Britain* their Riches lie.

I shall conclude this Article with the words of the wise Man, *Eccles. 54. 1. The hopes of a Man void of Understanding are Vain and False, and Dreams lift up Fools.* I have set before you to day, on one hand, Industry and Riches; on the other, Pride and Poverty. I have not required a blind Assent to what I affirm, I have not imposed my Opinion because it is fashionable, or because such a Lord who is my Friend and Patron thinks so, or because Ms. John or Ms. James said so: Or because my Drunken Companions swear, Damn them it is so. I deal with you as reasonable Men, and have purposely insisted on such Arguments, as are obvious to the meanest Understanding. I Conclude with a general Exhortation to all Ranks and Degrees of People, to promote this good Work. It is manifestly the Interest of your Landed-Men, for the Encrease of Trade and Manufacture will double, yea, triple the value of your Estates, by raising the Price of the Product, and the number of the Purchasers: Besides, your Lands being generally in the worst repair, that is, in the most improveable Condition, and your Security by the use of a Register, the best in the Island; No doubt, after the restraint of Laws is taken off, Strangers will be encouraged to Purchase among you. Why then will you chuse to live in a miserable moyleing Condition, paying high Interest for Money, which Land-rents cannot discharge, having no way to dispose of your younger Children, but by sending them abroad into the wide World to seek their Fortunes; whereas after the Conclusion of this great Affair, you will have opportunities to employ them in Trade and Business, and Access (according to Merit) to the best Posts of *Great-Britain*. As for your *Tenants*, the Necessity of your Masters is the occasion of your Poverty; Trade will enable them to let longer Leases, and you to take them; and conform you in time to *English* Customs, where Masters govern a free People, and are duly payed their Rents, and Tenants enjoy what remains

mains with equal Security. As for your *Tradesmen*, the value of your Manufacture will be raised, you will have the opportunity to dispose of it, not only over all the Island, but over all the World: You are Ingenious, Industrious, and live Cheap; what then can hinder you to be more Rich than those who have less of all these Qualities? Where there are Hands to work, and Simples to work upon, and Vent for the Manufacture, it is impossible but there must be Trade: If our own Stock is not sufficient, you will be assisted by that of *England*: The very novelty of the thing will in some measure contribute to this; for all the Branches of Traffick in *England*, being Traded bare, where there are new Subjects of Trade, Merchants will try new Projects, their Interest will never suffer them to be partial to this, or that Country, but will send their Money where they can have the best Bargain. And you poor *Labourers* shall raise your Wages from Two Pence to Twelve Pence, from Ten Pounds to a Hundred Pounds.

You see the Objections used by the Opposers of an Union, are either frivolous, founded upon gross Falshoods, or do plainly prove the contrary of what they are adduced for: And I have that opinion of the Understanding of several of the Anti-Uniters, that they do not so much as convince themselves: They are only a Vail drawn over your Eyes, to hide from you your present Poverty and Slavery, and the glorious Prospect which an Union with *England* presents you with. You are used only as Tools and Machines, to bring about their Factionous and Ambitious Designs. However, I shall beseech all such Gentlemen and Persons of Quality, to consider that it is not a slight Matter to sacrifice the present and future Prosperity of their Country, to an unreasonable Humour, to make a numerous People and their Posterity, Beggars and Slaves for Ages to come, and perhaps their Country a Field of Blood, by endeavouring to entail this upon their Neighbours as well as themselves: Or if they are sway'd with some Reason of less importance, as the Treaty not being of their own Framing, I desire them to consider, that this is so very Childish, that a Senator should be ashamed

sham'd to own it. If the pretty little Masters, their Children should take their Fathers Places in Parliament, such a Reason would hardly be allowed to pass current among them : An Union is a Matter of great Weight and Importance, and very Good, or Bad in it self ; if it is a bad Thing, our most intimate Friends the Treaters can never recommend it : If it is a good Thing, it is so great a Good, that we ought not to refuse it from those against whom our Personal Resentments run highest. Among the Opposers of the Union, I know a great many Persons of Honour, who have as true a Sense of Liberty, and as great a Concern for the Welfare of their Country as any ; Such need only lay aside some few Prejudices, and Reflect : Their Judgments will quickly inform them of the true value of the Proposal. To such as are afraid of the Church and Religion, I shall only say, that the Religion of the Church of *England* is impos'd upon no Man within the Dominions of *England* : As for the Squeemishness of sitting in Parliament with Prelates, and the fear of being Disarm'd of all other Weapons, but what are allowed by the Gospel ; these are such Unchristian Dissuasives from an Union, that to mention them only, is to refute them. The putting an end to uncharitable and unreasonable Divisions about our trifling Differences in Religion, is one of the great Benefits *Scotland* will reap by this Union. I am not so much terrified at the *Vision* of a Noble Lord, as he is himself, but heartily wish to see a Plantation of as Rich *Jews* as any in *Amsterdam*, as Rich *Independents*, *Quakers* and *Anabaptists* as any in *England*, settled in all the Trading Towns of the Kingdom : Not but that I think all Motives that are not Penal, ought to be used for their Conversion, but I would not have Churchmen afraid of the Eacrease of their Manufacture too ; for Hereticks are properly the Subject which they are to work upon : To be afraid to live among Hereticks, is to refuse the Task their Master has imposed upon them. Their Predecessors the Apostles used to go at the hazard of their Persons to Preach the Gospel to the *Jews* ; they are afraid the *Jews* should come to them, where they run no risque at all,

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in attempting their Conversion. In a word, if any unjust Tyranny over the Persons, Estates, or Consciences of Men be the Motive which prevails with some to oppose this Union, I would have such consider, that to Govern a Free People, is a more noble and honourable Character, than to Insult over Slaves and Beggars; and if any such there be, who hug their Chains, and are fond of their Raggs, and as a wretched People once did by the *Romans*, refuse their Liberty when offered, they are unworthy of so generous and beneficial a Proposal. Lastly, If this is only a Scuffle raised by the United Force of the *Skillin* and *Louis d' Or*; let such consider, that both of them are not to be put in the Ballance with the *Guinea*, which they may get by their Industry. Consider then in this your Day, the happy Condition of your Neighbouring Nation; survey their verdant Fields, beautiful Plantations, and sumptuous Gardens, where Culture, Art and Expences reign; their populous and flourishing Cities: View the Magnificence of their publick Structures; the Neatness, Cleanliness, Conveniency and costly Furniture of their private Houses: Consider the Liberty and Plenty of their meanest Commons; the comfortable Estates which even the basest of their Tradesmen leave to their Families; the immense Riches of their Merchants; the Grandure and Magnificence of their Learn'd Societies; the prodigious Stocks of their Trading Companies; the unconquerable Force of their Fleets and Armies; the Justice and exact Execution of their Laws; and the wise Administration of their Government: Ponder all these things, and then sure you will not reckon them your Enemies; who offer you a Partnership in so great Blessings; but will conclude with these wise Men in my Text, *Better is he that Labour-eth and aboundeth in all things, than he that boasteth himself and wanteth Bread.*

F I N I S.



